

The True Northerner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Telegraphic Summary

EASTERN.

John S. Prince, the American champion wheelman, was defeated in a twenty-mile race at Rochester, N. J., by H. W. Higham, an English bicyclist.

Bones have been placed in the hotels and police stations of New York to receive contributions toward a monument for Peter Cooper. Mayor Edson will act as treasurer of the fund.

A bitter contest occurred the other day, during the Tewksbury Almshouse investigation, between the members of the committee, the majority refusing to permit Dr. McArthur to answer the question of whether there was a practice at the Harvard Medical School of skinning cadavers.

Two hundred assisted emigrants reached Boston by the steamer Austrian. None of them are of the pauper class, most of them having money to reach points in the Western States.

The Captain and Lieutenant of the Salvation Army were fined at Bridgeport, Ct., for disturbing the peace and were compelled to give bonds not to hold street meetings or parades in the future. They appealed.

Orange Judd, the noted New York philanthropist and ex-publisher has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

Edward Banks, a colored hotel-waiter in New York, recently gave eight ounces of his blood for transfusion to the veins of a man who nearly perished from gas-poisoning, for which he was promised 10 cents a drop. Not receiving that amount of money, he has brought suit for \$250.

Phinny & Jackson, merchants, of Portland, Me., have suspended, with liabilities to the amount of \$200,000.

In the Tewksbury Almshouse investigation at Boston, the other day, Gov. Butler made a speech six hours in length, declaiming against his enemies in a vehement and sensational manner.

One Bockelman, a private, who was "drummed out" of the New York State militia at Peekskill by Col. Austin, sues the latter for \$25,000 damages.

WESTERN.

A terrible tragedy was enacted at Dwight, Ill. Andrew White, a wealthy and well-known farmer, butchered in cold blood his wife and two children, and then blew his own brains out. A number of years ago Andrew White was one of the most prominent property-holders of Chicago, and made for himself an immense fortune, with which he retired to a stock-farm near Dwight, where he has lived most of the time since. His steady attention to business and the consequent mental strain affected his mind to such an extent that he had to be carefully watched by his family. He grew steadily worse and worse, until his strange freaks were so unbearable that he had to be sent to a private asylum. Here he acquired the strange and fatal hallucination that his imprisonment was due to a desire on the part of his wife and children to get hold of his fortune and spend it. Recently, he managed to secure his release, through the carelessness of his custodians, and speedily made his way home. Reaching the house in the middle of the night, he watched till morning, when he advanced to the front stoop and called out to his wife to come down and welcome him. The family, consisting of the wife and two children, aged 10 and 18 years, rushed at once towards the porch, rejoiced to hear the familiar voice, and supposing that the husband and father had been released from the asylum in the possession of his faculties. He allowed each member of the family to caress him, and a moment after, without the least agitation, drew from his pocket the revolver, and, looking his wife in the face, said: "You want my money, my fortune, damn you. Take that!" and he sent a bullet crashing through her brain, and she fell dead on the porch, as he turned and buried bullets in the brains of his boy and girl. When he had done this he laid down the revolver and gazed upon the fearful deed he had perpetrated. For a moment the horror of the act seemed to restore his reason, and with a desperate cry he fell upon the corpse of his wife, kissing it and weeping over it. His hallucination returning however, he dragged the bodies of the dead into the dining-room and laid them out on the table, the wife first, the boy next, and the girl last. He then fired a shot into his own brain.

Four men were killed and several injured by the fall of a large derrick, near Leamont, Ill. A stone weighing three tons was being placed on a canal boat, and one of the guy-ropes gave way. The machine fell to one side. No noise attended the breaking of the rope, and nothing was known to be wrong. In consequence of this the men were unable to make their escape. John Cash, Andrew Hanson, John Coleman and Thomas Ward were crushed under the heavy timbers, and when taken out were dead. John Duffy and L. E. Ward were fatally wounded. Several others were thrown to the ground and stunned, but were not seriously hurt.

The new building of the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, was struck by lightning and consumed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

President De Soto, of Honduras, Ramon Rosa, Minister of Honduras to the United States, and several associates were in Chicago last week. From here they journeyed to New York, whence they sailed for Europe.

It transpires that Bishop Elder, who for three years has been Coadjutor of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati, was made administrator at the request of Archbishop Purcell, and by the law of the church succeeded the latter at the moment of his death. He will be invested with the pallium.

A wide section of the West was visited by a fierce storm, accompanied by wind, rain, hail and thunder on the 12th

and 13th of July. In some localities the disturbance assumed the proportions of a tornado, and inflicted immense losses. One wing of the storm swept down the Missouri valley, doing much damage at Kansas City, St. Joseph and Moberly, Mo. At McPaul, Iowa, many houses were blown down and ten persons injured, but fortunately no one was killed. Hail fell as large as hens' eggs, killing live stock, and cutting the wheat, corn and grass to pieces. At Hamburg, Iowa, a brick church and several frame buildings were wrecked. The front walls of several business houses fell out into the street. At Westboro, Mo., ten houses were demolished and one child killed. At Burlington Junction, Mo., not a house was left uninjured, and several persons were injured. Maryville, Malden and Trenton, Mo., suffered severely, churches, public buildings, store-houses and dwellings being demolished or unroofed. Near Brownsville, Mo., the baggage-car and coach of a Burlington train were blown completely over by a cyclone. Six passengers injured, two of them fatally. The section about Lincoln, Neb., suffered severely by hail, especially the crops, and some buildings were demolished. Central and Western Illinois lost considerably on damaged buildings and ruined crops, especial havoc being created about Cordova, Paxton, Clinton, Carlinville, Gibson City, and points in Mercer, Logan and DeWitt counties. Scott and Fremont counties, in Iowa, suffered great damage, the hail in these sections falling as large as hens' eggs, and laying vegetation flat. At Alton a Methodist Church was unroofed and the streets blocked by fallen trees. Heavy rain in St. Louis flooded cellars, while the wind unroofed structures and released river craft from their moorings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nine Chinamen, who were recently smuggled into Washington Territory from British Columbia, will be sent home, by order of President Arthur.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has adopted a rule that a day's work is to be nine hours actual service, without Sunday labor, or seven hours labor at night, Sundays included, all service in excess to be paid for as extra.

A heavy storm has deluged sections of Ontario. At London the river rose to an unprecedented height. Bridges and houses were carried away, and seventeen persons drowned, while live stock perished in large numbers. Crops and fences were ruined, and miles of railroad washed out.

Gen. Moore, American Consul at Calao, whose residence was at Decatur, Ill., died at his post of yellow fever.

Domestic money-orders can now be obtained for any amount from 1 cent to \$100. The international system is being extended throughout the civilized nations.

A national convention of colored editors was held in St. Louis last week. W. A. Pledger, of Atlanta, Ga., presiding. Resolutions were adopted favoring co-education of the races; pledging themselves to encouraging the opening of machine shops, factories, and industrial schools in which colored youths may be apprenticed; advising negroes to pre-empt public land; favoring the improvement of the Western rivers, declaring it detrimental to the interests of the colored race to be made tools of by any political party, and demanding recognition proportionate to the number of any party to which they may ally themselves. It was resolved to spell negro with a capital "N."

The Illinois Department of Agriculture reports that corn promises a better crop than last year, although the season has been unfavorable.

A surveying party, acting under the authority of the United States and Mexico, is about to survey the boundary line between the two republics.

FOREIGN.

In the French Chamber of Deputies Paul de Cassagnac called Prime Minister Ferry a liar and the worst of cowards, for which he was excluded for a fortnight.

James Carey, the informer, has failed to pay his taxes in Dublin, and been declared bankrupt.

The joint committee of the British Lords and Commons on the channel tunnel has rejected the scheme—6 to 4.

The British Government and M. De Lesseps have entered into an agreement for the construction of a new Suez Canal, parallel to the present one.

The House of Lords committee on the Land Act reported that the immigration clause is a failure, that the modes of valuation are untrustworthy, and that the relations between tenant and landlord have not improved.

In the House of Commons a motion was adopted that the importation of live cattle should not be permitted from countries where the sanitary condition or preventive laws did not guard against the foot-and-mouth disease.

A bill has been introduced in the French Chamber authorizing the sounding of bells for a railway bridge to England across the Straits of Dover.

In a battle in Zululand Cetewayo's forces defeated those of Ohm, who was made prisoner.

Twelve soldiers were killed at Tripoli by the explosion of a bomb which was being removed.

Even the English newsgatherers admit that the papers just sent back by the American authorities are an undesirable lot.

The agreement between De Lesseps and the British Government for a new Suez canal provides that the latter party will lend the canal company \$8,000,000 for fifty years at 3½ per cent, and that the work will be completed in five years. England will endeavor to secure a fresh concession of land from Egypt.

Gladstone informed the House of Commons that the French Admiral, after the seizure of Tamatave, Madagascar, imprisoned the Secretary of the British Consul, and caused the death of the latter, indirectly, and that an English missionary was also thrown into prison. He said they awaited further details of the alleged outrages, and expected such communications from the French Government as the case required.

A cable dispatch of the 13th inst. says that cholera has appeared in towns thirty to forty miles from Cairo. The British Government will send to Egypt a Surgeon General who has had long experience in India. France will dispatch Louis Pasteur, the chemist, to investigate the nature and origin of the disease.

De Cassagnac has invited the French Premier, Ferry, to fight a duel, owing to the heated debate on the Tonquin question, but Ferry declined.

Sexton, member of Parliament for the County Sligo, has made a speech voicing the glee of the Irish over the peremptory action of the American authorities in returning the paupers recently deported by England on the Furnessia and other vessels.

The British consul at Zanzibar is responsible for the sensational statements of the acts of the French in Madagascar made by Mr. Gladstone, for which Lord Granville has demanded an explanation. In an interview at Paris, Prime Minister Ferry ridiculed the idea that any French Admiral would insult the British flag, and expressed the sincere belief that the occurrences at Tamatave were exaggerated.

A telegram from Lisbon announces the loss of a bark near Fayal with the drowning of several people.

In the course of a debate on the policy of the Government in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, Castelar, the Republican leader, declared that his views remained un-

changed, and he was confident they would ultimately prevail. He maintained that democracy was incompatible with monarchy, and he attacked the monarchy and defended republicanism amid great commotion.

Anarchy prevails in Tonquin, and many marauders who hover about and fire at the French outposts have been captured and hanged.

An American horse, Idea, from the stables of M. H. Sanford, of New York, won the sweepstakes and 1,000 crowns at Copenhagen. The rider was given the King's prize of honor.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

In a duel at Wurzburg, a student was shot dead by a German-American.

Five children at Barnaby, England, sought refuge from a storm in a culvert, and lost their lives by a rush of water.

It is said that Carey and Farrell, the informers in the Phoenix Park trials, are being detained in Newgate for shipment to a British colony.

It now seems certain that the British Ministry will be defeated in the Commons when that body shall be asked to ratify the Suez canal scheme with De Lesseps. All the Irish members and thirty Liberals will oppose Gladstone. In the meantime the Government is begging De Lesseps to extricate them by modifying the arrangement.

The British steamer Taymouth, while lying at Tamatave last month, was boarded by a French officer, who announced the capture of the city, forbade passengers going ashore, and said the cargo could only be landed on the payment of duty. A French sentry was placed on board.

The Walnut Land and Coal Company of Bates county, Mo., with a capital of \$1,000,000, has been incorporated at Jefferson City by Charles Foster, J. Warren Keifer, Senators Plumb and Miller, and Thomas M. Nichol.

Fire broke out in the hotel at Cockatoo, Minn., which spread rapidly, and consumed three-fourths of the town. In the hotel three men were burnt to death, and one was injured by jumping from a window.

The Central Labor Union of New York, by a large majority, refused Dennis Kearney permission to address the meeting.

Frederick Schult, one of the wealthiest citizens of Reading, Pa., caused the arrest of his son for threats. The young man tore up his shirt and hanged himself in his cell with the strips.

Tom Thumb died at Middleboro, Mass., of apoplexy. He was born in Bridgeport, Ct., in 1838, his real name being Charles H. Stratton. He had been before the public, on both sides of the Atlantic, for the past thirty years, and had accumulated a fortune.

Two ladies undertook to drive across the Lackawanna track at Roanoke, N. Y., in plain view of an approaching train. Their horse became paralyzed with fright, and stood over the rails until struck by the engine. The ladies were instantly killed, and a young child was badly bruised.

The Treasurer of the Rutland (Vt.) Railroad Company is short \$38,000.

Postmaster Clingan, of Polk City, Iowa, was recently assassinated in cold blood. Two hard characters, named Hardy and Crawford, were suspected of being the authors of the dastardly deed. They fled and were pursued. The assassins took to the woods in the vicinity of Elk Horn Grove, Shelby county. Volunteers speedily turned out from every village and railway station for leagues around, and joined in the exciting man-hunt. The murderers were surrounded in a grove, and in attempting to capture them one of the pursuing party, J. W. Maddy, a respected druggist of Marne, was shot and killed. The assassin was instantly riddled with bullets. Another of the pursuing posse was shot and seriously wounded. The other assassin then ran into an open field and surrendered, and, after having narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the outraged citizens, was placed in jail. Before dying the murderer made a confession of his crime, and also gave a clue to the detection of the murderers of Mayor Stubbs, of Polk City, a year ago.

The Iron Mountain train-robbers who escaped from the convict train at Kane Hill, Ark., returned to the stockade, having nearly starved in wandering about the woods.

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THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.	
REVENUE	4.80 @ 6.25
HOGS	6.00 @ 6.50
FLOUR—Superior	3.25 @ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 1	1.10 @ 1.15
No. 2	1.12 @ 1.15
CORN—No. 2	.85 @ .90
OATS—No. 2	.42 @ .45
PORE—Mess	15.00 @ 15.25
LARD	.85 @ .88

CHICAGO.	
REVENUE—Good to top	5.00 @ 5.25
Cows and Heifers	4.00 @ 5.00
HOGS—Medium to Fat	5.25 @ 5.50
FLOUR—Superior	3.00 @ 3.25
WHEAT—No. 1	1.10 @ 1.15
No. 2	1.12 @ 1.15
CORN—No. 2	.85 @ .90
OATS—No. 2	.42 @ .45
PORE—Mess	15.00 @ 15.25
LARD	.85 @ .88

ST. LOUIS.	
REVENUE	4.80 @ 6.25
HOGS	6.00 @ 6.50
FLOUR—Superior	3.25 @ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 1	1.10 @ 1.15
No. 2	1.12 @ 1.15
CORN—No. 2	.85 @ .90
OATS—No. 2	.42 @ .45
PORE—Mess	15.00 @ 15.25
LARD	.85 @ .88

CINCINNATI.	
REVENUE	4.80 @ 6.25
HOGS	6.00 @ 6.50
FLOUR—Superior	3.25 @ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 1	1.10 @ 1.15
No. 2	1.12 @ 1.15
CORN—No. 2	.85 @ .90
OATS—No. 2	.42 @ .45
PORE—Mess	15.00 @ 15.25
LARD	.85 @ .88

DETROIT.	
REVENUE	4.80 @ 6.25
HOGS	6.00 @ 6.50
FLOUR—Superior	3.25 @ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 1	1.10 @ 1.15
No. 2	1.12 @ 1.15
CORN—No. 2	.85 @ .90
OATS—No. 2	.42 @ .45
PORE—Mess	15.00 @ 15.25
LARD	.85 @ .88

INDIANAPOLIS.	
REVENUE	4.80 @ 6.25
HOGS	6.00 @ 6.50
FLOUR—Superior	3.25 @ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 1	1.10 @ 1.15
No. 2	1.12 @ 1.15
CORN—No. 2	.85 @ .90
OATS—No. 2	.42 @ .45
PORE—Mess	15.00 @ 15.25
LARD	.85 @ .88

KANSAS CITY.	
REVENUE	4.80 @ 6.25
HOGS	6.00 @ 6.50
FLOUR—Superior	3.25 @ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 1	1.10 @ 1.15
No. 2	1.12 @ 1.15
CORN—No. 2	.85 @ .90
OATS—No. 2	.42 @ .45
PORE—Mess	15.00 @ 15.25
LARD	.85 @ .88

ST. PAUL.	
REVENUE	4.80 @ 6.25
HOGS	6.00 @ 6.50
FLOUR—Superior	3.25 @ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 1	1.10 @ 1.15
No. 2	1.12 @ 1.15
CORN—No. 2	.85 @ .90
OATS—No. 2	.42 @ .45
PORE—Mess	15.00 @ 15.25
LARD	.85 @ .88

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Greenback and Republican Conventions in Iowa and Pennsylvania.

Gen. Weaver Named for Governor—The Resolutions.

Iowa Greenbackers.

The Iowa Greenback State Convention met at Des Moines, and was called to order by the Hon. E. H. Gillette, and after prayer by Rev. Dr. R. Hunting, of Des Moines, Mr. Gillette delivered a short speech, in which he declared that the end and aim of the Greenback party was the overthrow of every system which opposed the rights of every person to do as he pleased; to enforce the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, "That all men are created free and equal," and further the enfranchisement of women. It is a hard task, he said, to oppose to the movement is every form of monopoly—bankers, railroad corporations, usurers, and everything representing capital. He also declared that the party was for prohibition.

8. Kenworthy, of Mahaska county, was called as Temporary Chairman, and a Davis county man was appointed Temporary Secretary.

The Committee on Credentials reported sixty-six counties represented, two-thirds of the counties of the State.

The Committee on Permanent Organization recommended the following: Chairman—W. S. Kenworthy, of Mahaska. Vice President—T. Q. Lee, of Hamilton. Secretary—J. Burke, of Jasper. Assistant Secretary—W. H. Robb, of Union. Reading Secretary—J. W. Muffy, of Polk. The report was adopted.

A motion was made to refer to the Committee on Resolutions, without debate, all resolutions offered in the convention, which, after considerable discussion, prevailed: The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed:

First District, M. L. Edwards; Second, L. Hoopes; Third, M. S. Hitecock; Fourth, L. H. Weller; Fifth, George Carter; Sixth, Gen. J. B. Weaver; Seventh, E. H. Gillette; Eighth, J. B. Brown; Ninth, W. W. Weller; Tenth, F. L. Lee; Eleventh, Daniel Campbell.

Gen. Weaver, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions presented the following report, which was adopted with but little opposition:

1. The National Greenback Labor party of Iowa, in convention assembled, declare:

1. The right to issue money and control the volume thereof belongs to the people, therefore we demand the abolition of all forms of issue and the substitution of legal tender currency in lieu of bank currency, the volume to be strictly regulated by Congress.

2. We favor the unrestricted coinage of gold and silver.

3. We oppose to all refunding of the interest-bearing national debt which places it beyond the power of the Government to pay at will, and we demand that said debt be paid as rapidly as possible.

4. We demand a graduated income tax whereby capital shall bear its just share of the public burden.

5. All men have a natural right to a portion of the soil, and as the use of the soil is indispensable to life, the right of all men to the soil is sacred as life itself; all public lands granted to corporations and forfeited by reason of non-performance of the conditions of said grants should be immediately reclaimed by the Government, and all public lands should be held for homes by actual settlers.

6. The Patent law should be so amended as to protect inventors, give the people the benefits to be derived, and prevent the formation of monopolies which rob the inventor and the people.

7. We favor civil-service reform, and to that end hold that all public officials, as far as practicable, including the President and Vice President, shall be elected by a direct vote of the people.

8. We favor a low tariff and a revision of the present tariff laws, to be adjusted in the interest of labor and not in the interest of monopolies.

9. We demand the abolition of the Railroad Commission and the passage of laws regulating railroad and telegraph charges upon an equitable basis and the establishment of a postal telegraph system.

10. For the purpose of protecting the people from harassing and tedious litigation in courts and before boards, commissions, and other corporations doing business within this State, should be required by law to incorporate under the laws of this State, and all corporations be required to litigate their causes in the State courts in common with all other citizens.

11. We demand that each party having a State organization shall have a representative on each election board.

12. We hold that the representatives of labor have the right to combine to protect all their constitutional rights and they should be protected by law in the exercise of said rights, and we demand legislative action whereby all differences between mine owners and laborers may be equitably adjusted.

13. We demand equal political rights for all men and women.

14. The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage should be prohibited, and the will of the people as expressed at the non-partisan election of June 27, 1892, be respected and carried out, and we arraign the Executive of the State for permitting the will of the people to be overthrown.

15. The claims of the bondholders have been regarded by the party in power as more sacred than the claims of the soldiers of the Union. We declare such distinctions to be humiliating and wrong, and we demand that Congress immediately pass such laws as will place the soldiers upon an equal footing with the bondholders. We also favor the purchase of Warrents by the State Legislature exempting pension money and the homesteads purchased therewith from execution and attachment.

16. We point to the acts of our last Congress in renewing national bank charters, in reducing bank taxes \$2,000,000 per annum, and to their failure to rescind forfeited lands, and to the escape of the star-route thieves, some of whom confessed their guilt, and to the development of fraud in the Treasury Department, as exposed by the Hon. F. H. March, as evidence of the unpardonable corruption of the party in power, and to show that public money and public interests cannot be longer safely entrusted to their hands.

The Hon. J. B. Weaver was nominated for Governor; Sanford Kirkpatrick, of Wagoner, for Lieutenant Governor; D. W. Church, of Adair, for Supreme Judge, and Miss Abbie O. Canfield, of Des Moines county, for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Gen. Weaver thanked the convention in a neat speech.

Col. Harper, of Illinois, made a short speech, which was extremely moderate and conciliatory in its tone. The Iowa State Central Committee was chosen: First District, R. C. Brown; Second, J. L. Enos; Third, M. S. Hitecock; Fourth, L. H. Weller; Fifth, B. O. Henderson; Sixth, W. S. Kenworthy; Seventh, E. H. Gillette; Eighth, J. B. Brown; Ninth, Thomas Benedict; Tenth, not chosen; Eleventh, J. R. Somers.